The Southern PATRIOT

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"Not too many years ago white males made up all juries in Mecklenburg Superior Court, but now some changes have been made, as witness this unusual jury serving in Judge George B. Patton's civil court . . ." So reported the Charlotte News of Sept. 5. The Negroes on the jury were Mrs. Will Lewis of 1401 Ashby St. and Willie Howze of 1407 N. Ashby St., Charlotte, N. C.

Hospital Draws Lines; Memphis Child Dies

A Negro mother in Memphis gave birth to twins on the front porch of her home. One died of strangulation by umbilical cord.

The woman, Mrs. Sinia Donaldson, had been sent home by John Gaston Hospital where a doctor had informed her she was "in the early stages of labor." She didn't even have time to reach her bed.

Three hours elapsed after the event before help did arrive from the hospital.

This was the bitter fruit of a policy by the city-owned institution which decrees that Negro maternity cases be only treated as out-patients.

Indeed, Lawrence Dean, the hospital administrator, was anything but contrite about the incident. "She disregarded previous instructions by coming

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'Progress' and Pigskins in Carolina

"Negroes Do Succeed in North Carolina."

This has been the theme of a series of articles appearing in the Charlotte Observer. The tone of the stories does not make it clear whether the author is reassured or surprised.

Our correspondent who sent these profiles of outstanding Negro citizens along to us is sure of one thing: the writer is selective.

"Most people they have chosen have been educated in colleges and universities in the north," our informant notes. "They have very carefully steered shy of anyone who is a leader in the NAACP, although some of them are highly successful in business . . . Most people (Negro, that is) seem to succeed in North Carolina because they are good church workers. If they were writing about whites . . . do you suppose this would be a typical story?"

But let us presume, for the sake of argument, that Negroes do succeed in North Carolina.

And let us consider the odds against it when a resurgent Klan, apparently impervious to Governor Kerr Scott's censure and the State Bureau of Investigation, sends threats to two Negro editors.

Millard G. Cole, of the Whiteville News-Reporter, and Thomas C. Jervay, of the Wilmington Journal, were so favored.

Or, to put it another way, what criterion of "success" is meant when a Negro applicant for a taxi franchise (strictly Jim Crow, of course) is introduced to the Charlotte city council as a "high-type leader" and is later commended by the mayor "on the exemplary type of Negro leadership he represents"?

But, all this aside, perhaps the battle of the Negro will be won on the playing fields of North Carolina University's Kenan Stadium.

James R. Walker, Jr., a Negro law student at the university refused football tickets which would have shunted him to a Jim Crow seat far from the regular student section.

To his complaint, Chancellor Robert House replied that the university could not be held responsible. The athletic association, "not an educational organization," handled all seating arrangements, he said, doubting Walker's "constitutional right" to challenge the situation.

However, the student body took a different view of the matter.

The Monogram Club, made up of varsity athletes, unanimously condemned such segregations. And thirteen other student organization, including the student legislature, the YWCA, the Baptist

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TRENDS

A quaint scheme on the part of American Airlines to segregate its Negro passengers was squelched last month by the American Jewish Congress.

A discharged ticket agent told the group in New York that the company had ordered a code number to be placed on the reservations of Negroes—or, in the case of telephone orders, of persons suspected of being Negroes.

Purpose of the code was to enable hostesses to "group" passengers aboard planes.

The agent had been fired for refusing to follow this procedure.

AJC filed a complaint, charging violation of the state's Civil Rights Law. The company promptly "directed that this practice be discontinued."

* * *

The Methodist World Conference, meeting in England, sent the following message to its membership:

"We declare that race discrimination of every kind must be resisted by the church because it is contrary to the mind of Christ."

And the Baltimore Area Methodist Council unanimously voted to petition the General Conference for an end to the Jim Crow "Central Jurisdiction" which enlists all Negro clergy regardless of geographic location.

The National Council of the Churches of Christ, an interdenominational group formed last November, will not make its permanent headquarters in any city that permits discrimination in its hotels or community facilities.

As Dr. J. Earl Moreland, president of Randolph-Macon College, put it, "if the churches constitute the "first line" of American civilization, then "we must have our headquarters where the representatives of all races can feel at home."

* * *

Dr. Max Kornfeld, president of the St. Louis Dental society, issued a report urging that Negro dentists be admitted to membership.

"Science," he declared, "should point the way to the survival and happiness of all mankind, and we should give support to all forces that are attempting to weld men together and so to improve the quality and increase the quantity of men and women who can heal the sick and thus turn the weight of science against preachers of hate and disunity."

An item from Birmingham reminds us of an incident that happened to a sportswriter of our acquaintance.

He had written in his column a favorable account of some Negro athlete—Joe Louis, perhaps. Late that night he received a phone call from a drunken racist who expressed profane amazement that such a story should appear in a WHITE paper.

"I bet you got colored blood in you," the caller sneered.

"Sure, I do," snapped the writer, "red."

The moral of this anecdote perhaps would be lost on the Birmingham president of the Red Cross blood bank.

He has been keeping the contributions of white and Negro donors in separate vats.

This practice does not constitute segregation, he avers. "It merely offers physicians and the persons who are to receive the blood a choice of blood."

Make ours strawberry.

Hospital-

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to the hospital," he declared. "She had been told that her baby would be delivered at home and that when the time came she was to call for a home delivery team at the hospital . . . There is no indication of medical negligence."

Inquiry revealed that the "home delivery team" included among its membership a medical student from the University of Tennessee.

So Mrs. Donaldson was all wrong. She disobeyed regulations. And so when she appeared at John Gaston on the very verge of an extremely difficult childbirth no precept of mercy or common decency could gain her succor. She had entered, out of pain and pressing need, a place where color is more important than life.

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Jo Baker Snubs Jim Crow St. L.

Josephine Baker will not appear in her home town, St. Louis, during her three-month tour of the U. S. Where Jim Crow is, she won't go, the famous Negro entertainer announced, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch commented editorially:

". . . Thus Josephine Baker joins the American College of Hospital Administrators, National Council of Churches, the American Prison Association and a growing list of organizations which no longer consider St. Louis a meeting place.

"How much longer are the hotels and entertainment facilities of St. Louis going to rate the color of a person's skin above intelligence, talent and accomplishment?"

Proceeding in this same spirit, Actors Equity in New York has compiled a list of 648 hotels, rooming houses, YMCA's and colleges over the country where entertainers may stay without segregation.

And the Metropolitan Opera Company has employed as one of its premieres danseuses Miss Janet Collins, native of New Orleans and star of several Broadway musicals. She will be the first Negro ever to appear on the Met stage.

'Progress'

(Continued from page 1)

Student Union, Presbyterian Student Group, Episcopalian Canterbury Club, and the Wesley Foundation Methodist group, approved similar resolutions.

Henry Bowers, president of the student body, called the administration's stand "not only . . . an injustice to those who were denied, but it insulted the rest of the student body as well by insinuating that our students have neither the moral character nor the intelligence to conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens."

In these vigorous, youthful expressions a real North Carolina success story is a-borning.

Flash-

As we go to press, word comes from Chapel Hill that Chancellor House, yielding to student demands, had issued regular student athletic books to the four Negro law students of UNC. The "four" attended the UNC-Tennessee game on November 3.

Enlightened cooperation: Push together . . . and both eat well.

A Lesson in Integration: Cat and Mice Become Pals

The world is a gloomy place, Tulane University psychologist Loh Seng Tsai mused one morning.

So-called "natural enemies"—the cat and the dog, the cat and the rat—can get along together. They eat, sleep and live togeher. Why can't nations, races, nationalities cooperate with each other?

Maybe, he thought, they need a lesson in cooperation among the "natural enemies"—an experiment which would show that cats and rats not only can live together, but work together, side-by-side, cooperating with each other for the common good of both.

That same morning, Dr. Tsai, who is a pioneer in experiments of animal cooperation, began his cat-rat cooperation tests in his laboratory.

The Tulane psychologist took three tiny kittens and three baby white rats and placed them in a cage where they learned to live together as they grew. He then put all six of them in his "Tsai Co-operation Apparatus" to get the "feel" of playing and working together.

The apparatus is a box-like affair on legs. It is composed of three sections, each separated by wire gates which are electrically controlled. The first section is the entrance box, where the cat and the rat assemble before each test. When Dr. Tsai opens the gate, the animals enter the reaction chamber where the cooperation tests begin.

To get into the third section, the goal, where a dish of food waits for them, both the cat and the rat must each step on a square floor button simultaneously. When this is done, the gate goes down, and they are free to enter the goal chamber and get at the food.

"Both the rat and the cat have to learn first," Dr. Tsai says, 'that the buttons are the key to the food. They must learn that it is futile for one to step on a button and not the other. They must learn that teamwork—each stepping on one button at the same time—is the only solution."

The animals were paired off. Before the tests were begun, each pair was fed together to form a period of comradeship, even though all six were raised together from birth. The rats were given rat food and the cats fed on dog food. It was soon learned that the rats liked dog food too, so Red Heart became the common goal.

But things weren't all rosy.

The little buttons proved to be too small. The animals didn't pay much attention to them. Dr. Tsai changed them from one inch in diameter to two and one half inches. He put food on both keys to get the cat and rat started, but they would both eat off the same key.

He noticed that the keys with the food on them were too far away from the gate and as a result the cat couldn't see the food in the goal chamber and the rat couldn't smell it there. He could only smell the food on the keys.

Dr. Tsai moved the buttons up closer to the gate.

The animals began to get the idea. At first one of the cats began to play with his partner's tail, thinking that by manipulating the tail, the door would open.

Brother rat then would pull the cat over to the cat's button and then scurry over to his own.

Soon, all pairs began to work together. At first they averaged three successful problems a day. Then 16. They now average 4 seconds from the time they leave the entrance box until they reach the goal.

But, Dr. Tsai wasn't satisfied. These experiments were made with animals who had l i v e d together from birth. What about working with cats who had never seen a white rat before?

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